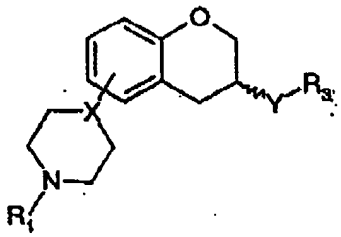
In the claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (previously presented) A compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein

X is N;

Y is CH_2NR_2, NR_2CO, $CONR_2$, NR_2SO_2 or NR_2CONR_2

wherein R_2 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R_1 is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl;

R_3 is $(CH_2)_n$-phenyl, wherein the phenyl is monosubstituted with R_4 or disubstituted with R_4 and R_5;

wherein R_4 is selected from

a) an optionally substituted 5-, 6- or 7-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O, S, SO and SO_2, wherein when the heterocyclic ring is 5- or 6-membered and contains one heteroatom, the heteroatom is not N and when the heterocyclic ring is 5- or 6-membered and contains two heteroatoms, the heteroatoms are not

both N and wherein the substituent(s) is(are) selected from C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, phenyl-C_1-C_6 alkyl, $(CH_2)_mOR_9$ wherein m is 2-6 and R_9 is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl or phenyl-C_1-C_6 alkyl, and COR_8, and

b) an optionally substituted 5- or 6-membered heteroaromatic ring containing one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O and S, wherein when the heteroaromatic ring contains one heteroatom, the heteroatom is not N and when the heteroaromatic ring contains two heteroatoms, the heteratoms are not both N and wherein the substituent(s) is (are) selected from C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl and phenyl-C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R_5 is selected from OH, CF_3, OCF_3, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl and C_1-C_6 alkoxy;

and n is 0-4;

wherein the compound is an (*R*)-enantiomer, an (*S*)-enantiomer, or a racemate in the form of a free base or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is NR_2CO or $CONR_2$.

3. (cancelled)

4. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl.

5. (cancelled)

6. (cancelled)

7. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1, wherein n is 0.

8. cancelled

9. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 2, wherein Y is NR_2CO.

10. (previously presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is NR_2CO and R_4 is morpholino.

11. (cancelled)

12. (previously presented) A pharmaceutical formulation comprising as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1 as an enantiomer or racemate, in the form of a free base or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof optionally in association with diluents, excipients or inert carriers

13. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine-mediated disorders, comprising

administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical formulation of claim 12.

14-26. (cancelled)

27. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine-mediated disorders comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound defined in claim 1.

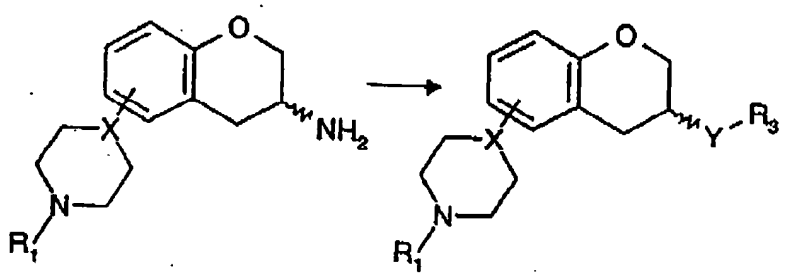
28. (previously presented) A method for the treatment of 5-hydroxytryptamine-mediated disorders in the central nervous system which require treatment with an h5-HT_{1B} antagonist, which comprises administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound defined in claim 1.

29. (previously presented) A process for the preparation of the compound of formula I according to claim 1, comprising:

A(i)

acylation, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, Y is NR_2CO, R_2 is hydrogen and X and R_3 are as

defined in claim 1, of a compound of formula A,

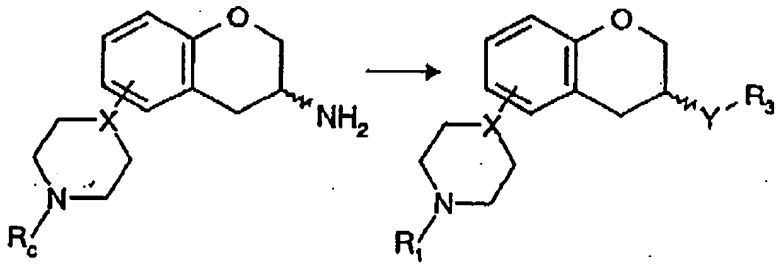


(A) (I)

with an activated carboxylic acid R_3-$COLg_1$ wherein Lg_1 is a leaving group; or with a carboxylic acid R_3-COOH and an activating reagent;

A(ii)

acylation, in the case wherein R_1 is hydrogen, Y is NR_2CO, R_2 is hydrogen, R_c is a protecting group and X and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, of a compound of formula B



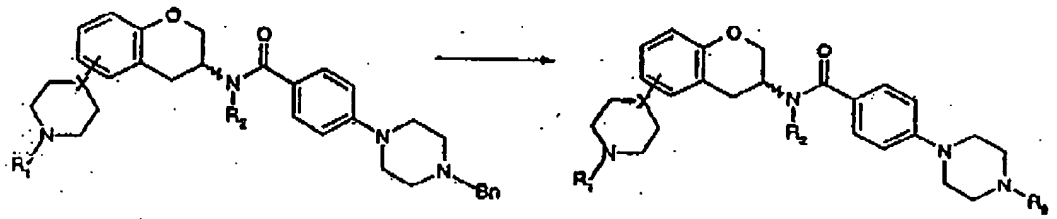
(B) (I)

with an activated carboxylic acid R_3-$COLg_1$ wherein Lg_1 is a

leaving group; or with a carboxylic acid R_3-COOH and an activating reagent, and removing the protecting group R_c;

A(iii)

debenzylation, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, X and R_2 are as defined in claim 1 and R_9 below is C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, $(CH_2)_mOH$ wherein m is 2-6, or COR_8, of a compound of formula **Ia**, followed by a) hydrogenation, b) alkylation, c) alkylation and removal of a protecting group or d) acylation;

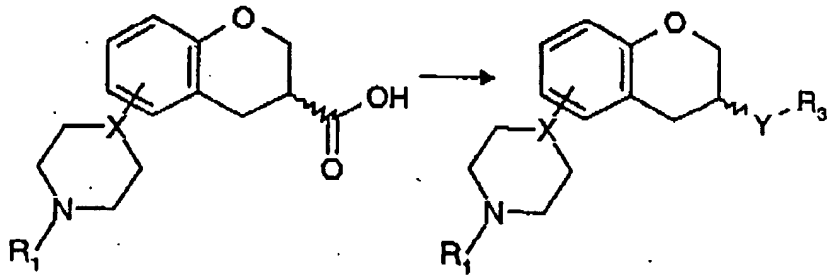


(Ia) (I)

B(i)

reacting ,in the case wherein R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, Y is $CONR_2$, and X, R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, an activated carboxylic

acid of a compound of formula C;

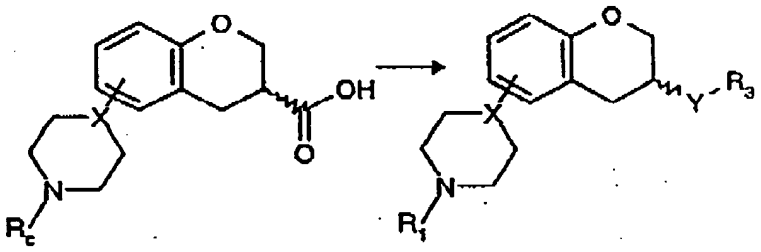


(C) (I)

with an aniline or an amine HNR_2R_3; or

B(ii)

reacting, in the case wherein R_1 is hydrogen, Y is NR_2CO, R_c is a protecting group and X, R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, an activated carboxylic acid of a compound of formula D

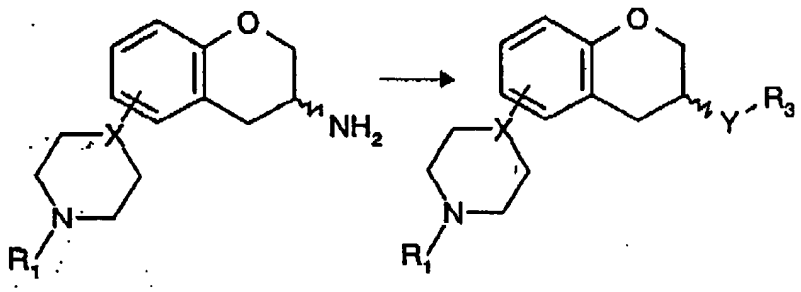


(D) (I)

with an aniline or an amine HNR_2R_3, and removing the protecting group R_c; or

c

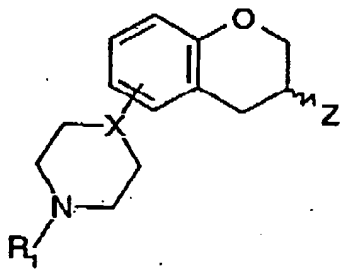
reacting, in the case wherein R_1 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, Y is NR_2CONR_2, R_2 is hydrogen and X and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, a compound of formula A,



(A) (I)

with a suitable azide in the presence of a carboxylic acid, R_3COOH.

30. (previously presented) A compound of the formula



wherein

X=N;

Z=NH_2 or COOH; and

R_1 is H, C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl.

31. (new) A method for modulating 5-HT neurotransmission comprising administering an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

32. (new) A method for modulating $h5HT_{1B}$ receptor activity comprising administering an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

33. (new) The method according to any one of claims 13, 27 and 28, wherein the disorder is depression.

34. (new) The method according to claim 32 or 33 for treatment of depression.